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masses. We believe the acceptance of this as a principle will aid incalculably the rational solution of international difficulties and establish enduring peace and friendship among us. We invite your co-operation."

. . . A declaration of the German Socialist party, recently permitted publication in *Vorwärts*, is in the form of a manifesto, maintaining that Germany has no plan of conquest, expressing the opinion that the moment has arrived when the German people should give their free and unrestricted opinion concerning national aims and the purposes of warfare if continued further, and urging, in conclusion, the preparation of a petition demanding a peace that will guarantee friendship with other nations and protect German integrity, independence, and freedom for economic development.

. . . With the obvious end of establishing friendlier relations between Russia and England, a donation of nearly \$50,000 has recently been given for the creation of a chair of Russian language in the University of Birmingham.

. . . The posters of the American Union against militarism, representing in condensed form the celebrated "War against War" exhibit displayed in New York City

last May, and subsequently sent on tour throughout the country, have been used effectively in many "peace booths" at State fairs during the summer, and on other occasions of the display of peace propaganda. It is reported that on the island of Nantucket this exhibit was displayed on the front of the Methodist Church during the week of August 7.

. . . "The New Crusader" is the ambitious title of a four-page journal recently appearing under the auspices of the Committee for the Promotion of Pacifism of Nelson. Nelson is a town of some 30,000 inhabitants in northern Lancashire, England. Its newly formed committee introduces itself as "a body of young men and women connected with the churches and Sunday schools of this town, who hold what is known as the pacifist view of war." Three reasons for being of *The New Crusader* are given as, first, preparation for the disappointments and disillusionments of the after-war period; second, helping to assert tolerance and a kindly attitude toward England's enemies after the war; and, third, to bring the war party and the non-resisters into relations of greater sympathy and understanding. Contributions are solicited.

AMONG THE PEACE ORGANIZATIONS

NEW ENGLAND DEPARTMENT, AMERICAN PEACE SOCIETY.

DR. TRYON, the Director of the New England Department, spent the month of July at Berthier (*en haut*), Quebec, where he attended the French summer school which is conducted by Miss L. Amaron, of Washington, D. C.

During his visit there he made two addresses at the Sunday evening meetings of the Good Will Club, a society of working girls of Montreal who have a vacation house there. He spoke twice in the Episcopal Church, where he addressed audiences made up of local parishioners, members of the summer school and the club. The subjects of these addresses were "A Federated World" and "The Friendship of the English-speaking peoples," both of which met with hearty response from the people, who were found to hold views in accord with the constructive policies of the peace movement.

On August 27 he spoke at the Methodist Church, Danvers, and on September 16 he began a lecture and organization tour in Vermont and New Hampshire. He was scheduled to speak at Brattleboro, Proctor, Concord, and Boscowen.

CHICAGO PEACE SOCIETY.

The Chicago Peace Society, in connection with the Woman's Peace Party and the American Union against Militarism, held a public meeting in Garfield Park, Chicago, Sunday, August 6, inst., with a symphony concert and several speakers. Unfortunately this meeting fell in the period of the terrific hot spell and the attendance was not as large as anticipated. The expense of the meeting was, however, not great and the societies felt justified in the money expended. The Chicago Peace Society has expended most of its energy this past month on working up the details of its membership and finan-

cial campaigns which it expects to launch actively early in the fall. Secretary Townsend has been in correspondence with Doctors Frederick Lynch and Sidney L. Gulick relative to carrying out a peace program in connection with the churches in Chicago this fall and winter, which the Chicago Peace Society will carry forward.

NORTHERN AND SOUTHERN CALIFORNIA PEACE SOCIETIES.

The secretary, Mr. Robert C. Root, has had the opportunity of co-operating to a large extent with Dr. E. Guy Talbott, of the California State Church Federation, in special efforts against the Chamberlain bill. Many hundred copies of "Waste of War" and "Twelve Objections to Military Training," prepared by the secretary, have been distributed. He has also been of considerable assistance to the Bureau of Public Discussion of the University Extension Division of the University of California, assisting in the preparation of a table of references on international questions. Anti-military measures in San Francisco have been materially hindered by the unfavorable impression created by the bomb explosion at the time of the preparedness parade in that city.

MINNESOTA PEACE SOCIETY.

At a meeting of the Society, July 10, a resolution was presented by Dr. Edward J. Brown, of Minneapolis, declaring that "we are of the opinion that industrial justice at home and international freedom of communication and exchanges are important means for securing universal peace." After lengthy discussion, the resolution was adopted by the Society.

MASSACHUSETTS PEACE SOCIETY.

Secretary Haskins, of the Massachusetts Peace Society, has addressed meetings during the summer at

Cotuit, Sandwich, Sharon, Danvers, and Mansfield. The stereopticon lecture furnished by the Society has been used at recent meetings at Leicester, Hubbardston, Pepperell, Lanesboro, West Brookfield, East Longmeadow, and Sudbury.

CHURCH PEACE UNION.

The \$1,000 annual prize offered by the union for essays on subjects relating to peace has been awarded for this year to Dr. Washington Gladden, well-known author and clergyman, for his essay, "The Forks of the Road." This essay is published at 50 cents, and may be obtained on application to the American Peace Society.

AMERICAN SCHOOL PEACE LEAGUE.

At the annual meeting of the league in New York in July three high-school boys, selected as the result of an essay contest in New York City, delivered orations on the "Influence of the United States in the Adoption of a Plan for Permanent Peace." The winners were: Louis Jacobs, of the High School of Commerce; Samuel Saretsky, of De Witt Clinton High School, and Harry Bodin, of Morris High School.

THE PEACE SOCIETY, LONDON.

The annual report of this society, founded in 1816, covers the activities of the society for the year 1915. It includes accounts of the various meetings held during the year, literature issued, and the progress of the affiliated organizations in Australia, France, Germany, and Japan.

AMERICAN NEUTRAL CONFERENCE COMMITTEE.

At a conference recently granted by President Wilson the committee presented their plan for an official conference of all neutral nations for the purpose of discussing mutual interests as affected by the war, upon which should be based international action tending to prevent war in the future. The President's reply is not disclosed. Those who addressed the President for the committee were: Mary E. Woolley, of Mount Holyoke College; Dr. David Starr Jordan, and Professor Fisher. Other members of the committee at the White House were the chairman, Hamilton Holt; Dr. Samuel Dutton, Dr. Frederick Lynch, Prof. Emily Greene Balch, Bishop Benjamin Brooster, Philander P. Claxton, Dr. Sidney L. Gulick, B. W. Huebsch, Dr. John H. Kellogg, Prof. A. U. Pope, Lella Faye Secor, Rebecca Shelly, Frederick Starr, Mrs. Henry Villard, and Amos P. Wilder.

PEACE COMMITTEE, PHILADELPHIA YEARLY MEETING OF FRIENDS.

In a leaflet entitled "A Program of Constructive Peace" the committee urges the insufficiency of a program of maintenance of peace that places sole reliance on arms. "In the hearts of thousands of American men and women there is a growing desire that the United States should seek another and a surer defense." On this ground the committee puts forth its program for the creation by act of Congress of two commissions to regulate laws on Oriental Relations and on Immigration. This plan recommends also that it be "the constant effort of our government to co-operate with the

Mexican people on the basis of service and forbearance," and declares that "the teacher, the engineer, and the physician have it in their power to solve forever the Mexican problem." The fourth section of the plan urges organization for world peace, wherein "the Government of the United States participate in the formation of a League of Nations whose object shall be to make future wars increasingly improbable, and finally impossible, by the establishment of international courts of justice and councils of conciliation that shall hear and adjudicate all differences between nations, and the substitution of international pressure, economic and moral, for the present military system."

The second annual Pocono Manor Peace Conference is reported as devoting "a minimum of expiation to the horrors of war and a maximum of consideration to the most feasible means for making another great war difficult, if not impossible." The conference, held under the auspices of the Peace Committee of the Philadelphia Yearly Meeting of Friends, September 8 to 10, was addressed by Arthur Deerin Call, Secretary of the American Peace Society; Mrs. Lucia Ames Mead, secretary of the Woman's Peace Party; T. Raeburn White, president of the Pennsylvania Arbitration and Peace Society, and Rev. Gaius Glenn Atkins, of Providence. The various meetings were held under the direction of John B. Garrett and Francis R. Taylor, of the Philadelphia Yearly Meeting of Friends.

RELIGIOUS SOCIETY OF FRIENDS.

At a conference of Friends in the United States and Canada, called at Cape May, N. J., July 6 to 13, a "Declaration for Constructive Peace" was adopted, calling upon the citizens of every religious belief of both countries "to refrain from constraining the consciences and conscripting the bodies and minds of men or children by imposing upon them compulsory military training . . . to prevent the enactment of any censorship of the press or any limitation upon freedom of speech in the interests of alleged military efficiency . . . to strive whole-heartedly for the establishment of genuine international peace and justice by means of that judicial system which was outlined by William Penn," . . . and calling on all legislators "to endeavor in singleness of purpose and in purity of heart to learn and to obey the will of God in their action on military proposals and on the constructive peace program of our time."

NORTH CAROLINA FRIENDS' YEARLY MEETING.

The two hundred and nineteenth session of the North Carolina Friends' Yearly Meeting, held at Guilford College, N. C., July 9-14, was in many respects a notable gathering, both in the attendance, which was very large, and in the deep spiritual tone pervading all the sittings.

The whole history of Quakerism is an earnest protest against war and a recognition of other powers than that of physical force for settling all disputes, whether by individuals or nations; nor have they refused to endure the loss of property, and even of life itself, in maintaining their principles. Nor are they now forsaking their landmarks, though the greatest war of the ages is fiercely raging. This was seen in the special communications sent to this gathering from London, Dublin, Canada,

and Philadelphia. In connection with the last-named, it may be well to note that relations between the Philadelphia and North Carolina Yearly Meetings had long since been broken off, and that for a period of sixty-four years no communication had been exchanged by these bodies; but now, when the war cloud is hanging heavily over the world, the cry against war is a united cry and the silence of decades is broken.

The London epistle was one of the most remarkable ever presented to any gathering of people assembled in any land or at any time in human history. While fully realizing the claims that any nation can have upon its subjects, feeling acutely the horrors of the present war, and knowing the sufferings of their own people, yet there was not a word of complaint, or an expression of hatred or even of bitterness; but the consciousness that the nations at war had lost their way and forgotten God, regardless of the claims of brotherhood, and they must needs find their way back to God before peace can be established. It was with pain and much sorrow that they looked upon the United States hastening into a military preparedness, believing that whatsoever a nation soweth that shall it also reap.

The North Carolina Peace Society was well represented. Its president, J. H. Southgate, Esq., of Durham, delivered a distinguished address. He was followed by Dr. J. J. Hall, who spoke for the American Peace Society and made an appeal for membership in the North Carolina Division. These speeches were well received, as many delegates arose and expressed their hearty agreement thereto. Dr. L. L. Hobbs, clerk of the Yearly Meeting, and virtually its presiding officer, who is the secretary of the North Carolina Peace Society and was for twenty-seven years president of Guilford College, took an earnest share in the conference. Letters, petitions, and speeches were made during the second morning of the session. The Yearly Meeting expressed itself with no uncertain sound against the evil of war. Some forty joined the American Peace Society, and in a special business meeting the North Carolina Peace Society fully indorsed the changes made in the Constitution of the American Peace Society.

NEW YORK YEARLY MEETING OF FRIENDS.

In New York State, where conscription and military training in schools already exist, New York Friends, in their recent Yearly Meeting at Poughkeepsie, agitated strongly against the so-called "Bloody Five" military and compulsion bills. Says one who reports this conference: "Friends were urged to refuse to submit their children to the authority of the military officers who were to be in charge of the training camps. They were also urged to be active in anti-military organizations, and to make Friends' meeting-houses centers of opposition to the militaristic spirit and all warlike preparation. Furthermore, it was taken for granted that they would remember their historic testimony against war, and refuse to comply with any attempt to compel their personal service. Hand-bills in bold-face type, distributed at the meeting, declared 'Quakerism outlawed,' and that 'Prussian militarism has conquered American democracy in New York State.' The recommendations for opposition to the new military laws were embodied in resolutions."

AMERICAN ASSOCIATION FOR INTERNATIONAL CONCILIATION.

Co-operating with the Carnegie Endowment, the association is perfecting arrangements for courses of instruction in Latin-American Affairs, Spanish Language and Literature, International Law, International Relations, and American Diplomacy. It has also been engaged with the International Polity clubs in their conference held in Cleveland in July, at which Mr. Suh Hu, a student of Cornell and Columbia, was awarded the prize of \$100 for his essay on the work of the clubs. Thirty-six hundred members of the Chamber of Commerce of the United States have been put upon the association's mailing list, through the co-operation of the Chamber. The Pan American Division has been engaged in translating a set of standard American works into Spanish for distribution in South America.

INTERPARLIAMENTARY UNION.

There appears, somewhat tardily, under the date "1916," the report of the general secretary of the Interparliamentary Union for the first year of the war, delivered at the Interparliamentary Council in Christiania in February, 1916. It contains valuable statistics of the organization and representation of the Union, financial report, list of publications, information regarding the activities of the Union during the war, and the program for 1916. The last-named is, in brief, as follows: 1. Maintenance of the Union's relations with the national groups and advancement of the cause of the Union. 2. The preparation of an abstract on constitutional policies for reference to the departments of foreign affairs in the principal countries of Europe, and the collection and editing of all documents relative to the history of the Union, including the preparation of the Union's propaganda, in the German, English, and French languages. 3. The preparation of a record of the events of the war as they may be related to the purposes of the Union. The publications of the Union may be obtained from Misch and Thron, 126 rue Royale, Bruxelles, Belgium, or at the temporary address of the Union, Smestad, V. Aker, Norway.

WOMAN'S PEACE PARTY.

Minneapolis Branch.

A Peace Booth for the free distribution of literature promoting internationalism was a popular feature in the Hall of Fame at the Minnesota State Fair for the week of September 4 to 9. Thousands of pamphlets and leaflets received from the American Peace Society and other of the principal peace organizations were given to those interested. The large graphic cartoons issued by the American Union against militarism, illustrative of the demands of war in money and men, were used to decorate the booth. A number of Minneapolis flour sacks embroidered by Belgians in return for flour sent to relieve their stricken population were also exhibited. On a 10-foot screen pictures of many noted pacifists were mounted. In connection with this display addresses were delivered by Hon. W. G. Calderwood, Jenkin Lloyd Jones, Rev. S. L. Haworth, Miss Mary E. Barbour, of Los Angeles, and others.

Massachusetts Branch.

A dodger entitled "Who is to Foot the Bills?" was prepared and distributed widely before the passage of the military and naval appropriation bills, giving significant facts and figures, instructions to those interested in holding up or modifying these acts, and a list of the Senators and Representatives to be approached relative to them. Among small leaflets widely issued is "Constructive Preparedness," as follows: An International Court, an International Council of Conciliation, a joint boycott against any nation that makes war without submitting its case, an International Congress. For distribution also is a copy of a letter from a resident of Mexico, detailing the reasons against intervention, concluding with the paragraph: "It is ridiculous to say that 'Mexico has no government.' It would be more truthful to say that 'the present Mexican Government is not acceptable to certain foreign interests.' It will never give to them the concessions that Diaz gave to them at the expense of the Mexican people."

JOINING THE ISSUE

Controversy over a fact, affirmed by one side and denied by another, is known in law as an "issue." Taking up the two sides respectively is called "joining the issue." A great need of the peace movement in the argument with its opponents is first to "join the issue." With this aim in view this department was started in our August number, and it is hoped that many of our readers will be stirred to add their wisdom to this process of "joining the issue." Any intelligent contribution to the problem, if not too long, will be welcomed.—THE EDITOR.

MR. SIMEON STRUNSKY, in the New York *Evening Post*, rises to comment upon a well-known American quack remedy, as follows:

"When it is a question of our children, no parent in the world is as sensible of his obligation to his children as the American parent or as eager to find some one to perform that obligation for him.

The old-fashioned way would be to forbid your little ones to stuff themselves on ice-cream cones; but our modern system calls for two lectures a week by the school physician on the sanitation of the body, with special emphasis on the digestive process, illustrated by stereopticon slides and moving pictures. Obviously the only way to teach your boy self-control and respect for his elders is to have the Government lick the boy for you. It doesn't make out a bad case for compulsory military training, but the systems should be extended so as to embrace the ice-cream habit. Especially when you consider that the two evils are probably very closely related. A consistent diet of nut sundaes and ice-cream cones is apt to undermine the most robust sentiment of filial obedience and respect.

Only I imagine that the Kaiser and the General Staff must smile now and then as they glance through our newspaper headlines. I mean when they read in one column that Prussian militarism is the enemy of civilization and democracy, and when they read in another column that America wants compulsory military service to teach a boy to say "Yes, sir," and not to whistle at the breakfast table. "The difference between Prussian militarism and American democracy is apparently this, my dear Hindenburg," says the Kaiser. "You and I want

militarism in order to destroy the British Empire, to conquer Africa for German colonists, to extend German civilization in the Orient, but Governor Whitman needs compulsory military service to cure American boys of the cigarette habit. You know, of course, that politics in America are in a bad way because the decent citizen is too tired to run the government and leaves it to the bosses. Now, universal military drill will give the tired business man the sort of civic bracer he fails to get out of golf. If we have a dozen problems, we look for a dozen solutions. Over there they get one big device that solves everything—military service, or eugenics, or boy scouts, or sex-education." There is an obvious economy in having one cure for everything from toothache to fatty degeneration of the Monroe Doctrine. It is so easy to apply and so easy to discard."

Military Training.

I can hardly conceive of a more threatening ill for our country than the introduction of military training in our public schools. The statement that it need not encourage militarism is absurd, for you can no more have military training without developing a military mind than you can pour ink into water and not discolor the water. The threatened evil is far-reaching, inasmuch as its success would place the hand of militarism upon every boy in the land. The purpose to secure throughout the United States compulsory education is in itself a great and worthy end—if that were the end—but to couple with it compulsory military training means nothing less than to militarize the nation. There is not an advantage claimed for it but what can be obtained by other and better methods. A well-equipped gymnasium is better for physical culture; good rules and regulations wisely applied will secure discipline; able lectures on great national events, past and present, will keep the fire of patriotism burning, while the constant inculcation of high ideals will aid much in producing superb character. Nor should we overlook the moral and spiritual phase of the question. Shall we raise a race to believe that might, rather than right, should rule; that force, though it should express itself in human slaughter, is more necessary than international law and justice? The public schools have our boys at their most impressionable age; war permits deception, cruelty, destruction and death, and as you cannot separate these from militarism, neither can you separate militarism from military training. What are we training for—a nation of men of noble impulses that will lead the world along paths of peace and happiness, or a nation of barbarians, veneered it may be by modernism, but following the way of blood and greed as the nations that have gone before? Let us halt before we follow in their wake.

J. J. HALL.

ATLANTA, GA.

To the general discussion of the evils of war Dr. Frank Crane adds a new note, appearing, in one of his copyrighted articles, as Devil's Advocate. Here he points out that a truly shrewd and sensible devil does not attempt to secure souls through the evil in their natures, but through the good in them. In a paper entitled "If I Were the Devil" he declares: